

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

BATHING COSTUMES.

Combinations with Skirt.

NAVY & RED TWILL,
\$4.50 to \$5.50.

BATHING COSTUMES.

NAVY SERGE
trimmed white,
\$4.75 to \$11.00.

BATHING COSTUMES.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,

Des Vœux Road,

28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1908

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LD.

A LADY OPERATOR is required for Kowloon Exchange. Must reside in Kowloon and be able to speak English and Chinese.

Apply personally at the Company's Hongkong Office in Duddell Street, between the hours of 10 and 11 A.M.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [486]

"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER: No. 10224.

Will the owner of this Machine kindly communicate with

"VERTEX"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1908. [483]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English

preserves just to hand:

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

CALF'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [53]

50 PER CENT LESS.

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE

STOCK OF

BICYCLES and

ACCESSORIES

at 50 % less than usual

prices for one week only,

to clear our old stock

and make room for our

new shops at Nos. 33 &

35, Des Vœux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 8th

MARCH.

Remember we will Remove to our

Shops on the 7th inst.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33 & 35 DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1908. [54]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NOW DESPAIR,

but wait, using a doctor's bill or falling into the

hands of quacks, may easily remedy and cure

all ailments, by the introduction of

NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

1. ERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the

department of medical science, whilst thousands have

been restored to health and happiness who for

years previously had been merely dragging out a

pitiable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign

remedy for all ailments, whether of the

lungs, the use of which does irreparable harm by

leaving the foundation of disease and other

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen\$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR

THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1908.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart has given notice of a series of questions which he will put to Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday next. Following the action which the honourable gentleman has taken as chairman of the Committee of the local branch of the China Association in discussing as early as the Committee did the proposed action dictated by the Colonial Office authorities, and cabling their protest to the home Association, it is not surprising that Mr. Stewart, in his dual capacity as representative of the Chamber of Commerce and as Chairman of the allied society, should act as spokesman to obtain further information from Government on a question of such vital importance to the Colony. In our last issue we gave publicity to the report that indications had been forthcoming on the part of Government that tentative legislation in the direction of the Secretary of State's instructions would likely be enacted. It is to be hoped that, in their reply to the honourable member's question, Government will make some definite statement as to their proposed measure. It is only after the Colony has been placed in actual possession of the line of action which the

Government propose to take, that the representative bodies of the commercial interests of the port, like the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, will see their way clear to combat the arbitrary instructions which the Colonial Office has seen fit to transmit to the Governor of the Colony to have carried out. At the interview with our representative on Saturday the Opium Farmers stated off-hand that the closure of the opium-divans will mean an immediate loss of about two-thirds of their aggregate business, with a further prospective loss in the falling-off of sales to private consumers. It is reasonable to suppose that Government will endeavour to ascertain from the monopolists the exact amount they are likely to lose by the abolition of the public opium-houses in Hongkong. If the Opium Farmers can be asked for such information in order that it may be laid on the table of the Legislative Council on Thursday, we have no doubt that it will form a very valuable contribution in aid of the discussion of this most important economic problem with which the ratepayers are now brought face to face by the ill-considered decision and the unreasonable urgency with which the Colony is expected to give effect to it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE new steam-lighter *Chantaboon*, built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for Bangkok, left for her destination this morning.

WRITING under date the 11th inst., our Canton correspondent says:—Yesterday afternoon during a heavy shower of rain, a portion of the Yee Yuen restaurant, in Tai Shup Po, which was in the course of repair, collapsed, and four workmen were buried under the debris. On the alarm being raised a crowd at once collected in the vicinity and the people assisted in removing the debris and extricated the four men, who were very seriously injured.

IN view of the popular ignorance of treaty stipulations, H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Waiwupu, has instructed his subordinates to compile all the treaties made between China and foreign states and to print them in book form for distribution amongst the people. The recipients will be requested to make a close study of these treaties, so that when they have any dealings with foreigners, they may be able to act in accordance with the stipulations set forth in the treaties.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a letter from the Foreign Office was read, enclosing copy of a communication from the Chief Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, to the Doyen of the Consular Body at that port, explaining the objects in view in inviting Tientsin record their marks in Shanghai and Tientsin pending settlement of the long-suspended question of registration of trade marks in China. This was remitted by the Board to the consideration of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Committee.

A RATE war has arisen between several German steamship companies. The Ocean Steamship Company at Flensburg, a sister company of the Fleisberger Steamship Company, well known in China, has opened a direct line from Hamburg via Antwerp to Cuba and Mexico. Now the Sydlokats-Rhederei at Hamburg, founded some years ago by the large steamship companies of that port to take care of their interests against competition by foreign companies, announces that it intends sending monthly steamers to Cuba and Mexico at very reduced rates.

ON the 27th ult. at noon, while three Malay women were engaged in collecting firewood on the outskirts of a kampong at Troug, a tiger was heard close by. Two of the women left their bundles and ran away, but the third being an elderly woman and unable to move quickly, was pounced upon by the tiger and taken away into the jungle. No trace of the unfortunate woman has been found, but the Penghulu of Troug is organising a party to try and recover the body and shoot the tiger. This happened near St. John's Rubber Estate on the road leading to the stone quarry.—*Singapore Free Press.*

REGARDING the question of Chinese crews on British steamers, "Surgeon" testifies that last year he made a voyage of 37,000 miles as surgeon to a large steamship carrying a Chinese crew. Seven months' observation showed that a more healthy, contented, hard-working, and sober crew it would be impossible to imagine. They gave no trouble from a medical point of view, and their hardiness is proved by the fact that the climatic conditions varied from the ice and snow of the Northern Pacific to the Red Sea in August while, with the wind ast and a temperature of 124 deg. Fahr. in the stokehold, not a man fell out. "I found the Chinaman far from the savage which the average Englishman believes him to be."

WRITING from Peking on the 11th ult., the correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—Viceroy Tuan Fang telegraphs to the Waiwupu that he has instructed the new Customs Tialat, Tsai Lai-huang, that, as the foreign Municipal Council North of the Yangkinggang Creek has agreed to stamp out the opium dens within its jurisdiction in four years beginning from 1908, he, or his successor, must always exert himself to see that opium dens are effectually suppressed in towns adjacent to Shanghai. This is necessary in order to show foreigners that the Chinese authorities are intending something more than mere paper reform. Tialat Tsai has been further instructed by Viceroy Tuan Fang to render every possible assistance to the foreign Municipality in regard to the abolition of the opium dens in the international settlement.

RESPONSE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—As the different Chinese Associations and Guilds are doing so much good for their country and fellow-citizens, I would suggest that some of the rich charitable viceroys, Chinese officials and respectable merchants of China unite and establish a daily attendance hospital for trachoma in Hongkong apart from the other Hospitals. There are many hundreds I see suffering from this disease. It would be a blessing to these kindly disposed men of honor to see that they have come to the rescue of thousands of suffering humanity afflicted with this disease, and who in return may show their gratitude to the nation, some day.—Yours, &c., WELL-WISHER.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

FOURTHLY MEETING.

A meeting of members of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, when the following business was transacted.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.
Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, pursuant to notice, asked:—

(a) What is the number of houses in Victoria and Kowloon, which remain to be dealt with under sub-sections Nos. 1 and 2 of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance?

(b) Is it a fact that notwithstanding your statement that all Government buildings are periodically inspected by Sanitary Department officers, all Government buildings which have a medical office attached, there is no such inspection?

(c) If not, is it the duty of the Medical Officer so attached to make periodical inspection of such buildings to see that they are in such a sanitary condition as not to contravene the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance?

(d) Will you lay on the table a list of such Government buildings as have a medical office attached?

The President replied:—

1. (a) A list is being prepared.

(b) My statement was "that Government Buildings are inspected once a month and in addition coolie quarters once a week." The Board on May 16th, 1905, agreed that the sanitary inspectors should not pay visits of inspection to those institutions which are under charge of Government medical officers.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government Civil Hospital and its annexes.

Kennedy Town Hospital, Government.

Kennedy Town Hospital, (Tung Wah branch).

Tung Wah Hospital, Po Leung Kuk Gael.

WATER CLOSETS FOR BUILDINGS

IN KOWLOON.

The following reply relative to the question of permitting water closets in buildings in Kowloon was submitted:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,

2nd May, 1908.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ult. informing me of the decision of the Board on the question of permitting water closets in buildings in Kowloon and to request you to supply me with copies of the circular referred to in paragraph 1 of report of the committee enclosed in your letter under reference together with the replies thereto.

I am further to invite the attention of the Board to the additional expense which will be involved by the suggested systematic monthly inspection; and in view of the fact that the present staff cannot undertake the supervision, and as such supervision is an integral part of the proposal, I am to inquire how the Board suggests that the expenditure should be met.—I am, &c.,

(Sd) F. H. MAY.

Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Shelton Hooper inquired—No additional inspectors required. The number of closets will be small.

Mr. Humphreys I agree with Mr. Hooper. The typical W. C.'s which will be allowed by the Board will not probably average six in a year.

STREET WATERING.

Further correspondence relative to the watering of streets was read. Mr. Hollingsworth inquired as under:—

1.—Besides the new street watering stand pipes erected at Pottinger Street and Aracoal Street we have erected two at Tai Hang.

2.—The keeping clear from stoppage of the nullah supply from Albany nullah is in the hands of the Sanitary Board. I reported all these supplies clear some time ago and they were all handed over to the Sanitary Board for maintenance.

3.—I noticed that Stone Nullah Lane nullah was dry this afternoon (15-4-08).

4.—An indent has been forwarded to the crown Agents for ten additional street fountains.

MEFARS, Whitlock & Co. write under date Shanghai, 7th inst.:—There is no change to report in our homeward freight market since last writing and as the commencement of the Hankow tea season is rather later this year than usual it is impossible to forecast exactly what the prospects are likely to be in any one direction. The only item of interest to the shipping world is that the Austrian Lloyd has at last decided to join the "China Homeward Freight Conference" from the 1st of October, 1908, so that now every steam-ship line of any consequence whatever belongs to the Conference. Coastwise.—The slight upset that took place about a month ago has now entirely subsided again and coasting business is very quiet. A few features of "Coastiers" have been noted for this season's trade to Siberia: ports of time-charter, basis but otherwise fairly in demand worth mentioning.

BLACKMAIL.

\$20,000 DEMAND FROM MESSRS. REISS & CO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 11th May.

The other day Messrs. Reiss & Co., of Shanghai, received a blackmailing letter from robbers, demanding the payment of a sum of \$20,000. Messrs. Reiss & Co. have reported the matter to the Canton Viceroy through H. R. M. Consul-General. The Viceroy has given orders to the officials to endeavour to trace the blackmailers.

LOSS OF THE "MATSUHIMA."

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER.

A Sasebo message gives the following description of the disaster:—An hour before the time for the crew of the *Matsuohima* to leave their bunks a terrible explosion under the aft turret was heard. Lieutenant Taira, who was on duty, at once signalled to other vessels and ordered the men of the deck of the cruiser to prepare to extinguish fire. Almost instantly, however, the aft part of the vessel was seen to be enveloped in fire, and a series of explosions took place in rapid succession. At the same time water entered with great rapidity, the bow rising high out of the sea. Amid the volumes of flame and smoke all the bodies of officers and men were seen to be blown up into the air, some of them being carried to a height of 100 ft., while many severely injured men were drowned by the influx of water. A number of men who had been thrown out of their hammocks by the force of the explosions, endeavoured to rescue those who were surrounded by the flames, but their efforts were fruitless. The damage to the aft part of the cruiser was so great that she sank within five minutes, the bow rising straight out of the water. The other vessels of the Squadron hastened to send assistance to the cruiser immediately they heard the first explosion, but she had disappeared before aid could reach her.—*Kobe Herald.*

We learn from the *Japan Times* that Engineer Rear-Admiral Tanabe has made the following statement:—It is profoundly regrettable that the officers and men who might have served in six warships with credit should have been killed in this disaster. The explosion of magazines is not unprecedented, but Germany seems to be remarkably free from such accidents. It is probable that the mode of manufacture, etc., of the powder has something to do with such disasters. As to the refloating of the sunken *Matsuohima* there exists some hope, but the expenditure on the work will have to be investigated before deciding whether the vessel is to be saved or not. The *Matsuohima* being an old boat, much money would be required to fit her for sea again. Japan, however, has made great progress in the art of refloating vessels.

CANTON MINT.

OUTPUT OF DOLLAR PIECES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 11th May.

In accordance with instructions received from the Tsuchihpu (Ministry of Finance) at the Capital, the Canton Mint is now busily engaged in the coining of one-dollar silver pieces; the daily output of these dollar coins being 40,000.

SUICIDE AT SEA.

TRAGIC TERMINATION OF A CARD PARTY.

Mr. Reginald W. Wickham, a well-known authority on the rubber industry, has ended his life by crawling through a porthole, on board of the Messageries Maritimes liner *Ernest Simon*, while on a voyage from Colombo to Singapore, says the *Straits Times* of 5th inst. When the steamer arrived in port, early yesterday morning, the officers at once communicated to the police the report that a European passenger, who had occupied a cabin in the first saloon, was missing.

As the result of a searching investigation, it was discovered that the man, whose name was given as Reginald H. Wickham, had been drinking heavily since joining the ship at Colombo, and was taking a hand at cards after dinner on the night of the tragedy. He remained playing till about midnight, when he retired to his cabin, and seems to have undressed and prepared himself for a night's rest.

It is apparent, however, that he did not pass the night in his bunk, for when his cabin was visited by an English friend, the morning following, at about four o'clock, he was not to be found.

Nothing, however, was thought of this, and no further notice was taken until at daylight a steward had occasion to visit Mr. Wickham's cabin and found he was missing. Search was instituted without delay, but he could not be found on any part of the ship investigations, however, brought to light a portion of Mr. Wickham's pyjama suit, which looked as if a jagged pocket had been torn on the fastener of the porthole, thus leading to the assumption that he had committed suicide by crawling through the porthole in the cabin, and jumping into the sea.

It appears that Mr. Wickham had been in Ceylon for about a fortnight, and was coming down to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States for a short stay for the purpose of visiting rubber estates. He had decided upon returning to Ceylon for a month, and then coming back to Singapore on his way home, across America.

No reason can be assigned for this rash act, and it was believed generally by those on board that Mr. Wickham was possessed of very considerable means.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

CANTON VICEROY'S ACTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 11th May.

In addition to the steps he has already taken in Canton towards the suppression of the Japanese boycott movement, the Viceroy has now forwarded despatches to the different officials in the interior instructing them to prohibit the people from convening meetings of National Disgrace, and to try their best to put a stop to the agitation.

The Canton Self-Government Society has received a telegram from Shiu Kwan, in which the Society was requested to send representatives to attend a meeting of National Disgrace to be held there on the 17th instant. Shiu Kwan is a district near the prefecture of Nam Hung in the north of the Kwangtung province, distant many miles from Canton. Even though so far removed from the capital, the Japanese boycott movement has spread to the interior of the province as far as Shiu Kwan.

A Tairen telegram of May 5 to the *Mainichi* states that the market for Japanese merchandise among the Chinese in Manchuria is very dull at present. This is believed to be attributable to the boycott and the fall of silver.

WHO ARE SUFFERING MOST?

The *Kobe Herald*, of 4th inst., says:—Very conflicting statements as to the effects of the Canton boycott continue to be made. The *Osaka Asahi*, however, asserts that Chinese merchants are certainly suffering more than the Japanese. The latter have not been affected as much as was expected, as the goods boycotted in South China are being largely sold in North China and other parts of the country. The Cantonese merchants in Japan, however, are very much embarrassed, as their transactions have been hitherto confined to Canton and Hongkong. Mr. Mak Siao-pang, the leader of the Cantonese here, has throughout taken the view that the boycott will not be of long duration, but, according to the *Asahi*, he is suffering heavily, his business having been conducted on a very large scale. He and his friends are not disposed to intervene, as they fear that efforts by them to check the boycott would be of little use.

A Tokio message to other Osaka papers also states that there is now every indication that the boycott is embarrassing the Chinese more than the Japanese. It is consequently believed that it will not last much longer. The message also says that the Canton Constitutional Government Association, which decided that no Japanese marine products should be dealt in after April 30, has postponed the coming into force of the decision to May 10.

EFFECT ON THE MITSUI BUSSEN KAISHA.

According to the *Asahi*, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has been feeling to some extent the effects of the general commercial depression, more especially in regard to its China trade. Our Osaka contemporary recalls that the Kaisha's business relations with Asia, Europe, America and Australia have of recent years undergone a great expansion. In some years, it says, the transactions have reached a value of no less than ¥200,000,000, a volume of business which is rivaled by but few Companies in Europe or America. At the present time the Kaisha's branches and agencies at home and abroad number sixty-seven, and the employees of superior position total over 1,300. Since last year, however, its business has been somewhat unsatisfactory on account of the trade depression. At the Shanghai branch, for instance, it has been found that the existing office staff of about one hundred employees is in excess of existing requirements, and a more or less similar condition prevails at the other branches. Moreover, the Kaisha is not the only big firm which is feeling the pinch. The Okutsu Gumi, the Nippon Menkwa Kaisha (Japan Cotton Company), the Naigai Menkwa, and some other undertakings have all suffered losses in their Chinese trade owing to the fall of silver. They are disposed, too, to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the prospect of the former flourishing condition of the trade being restored in the near future. Under these circumstances, says the *Asahi*, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has decided to largely reorganise its business. A number of aged and inefficient employees have been discharged during the past few weeks, and it is only hesitating to make a more sweeping clearance at one blow by the fear that some of the discharged employees might endeavour to injure the business by leaking their knowledge of the Kaisha's weak points. Messrs. Masuda, Iida, Yamamoto, and other leading officials of the head office are, however, determined to proceed with the discharge of superfluous and incompetent employees at any cost in order to effect a curtailment of expenditure. The Kaisha will at the same time close some of its branches and agencies.

The *Asahi* adds, however, that Mr. Iida states that the unsatisfactory condition of the trade with China is not the sole cause of the proposed changes. The Kaisha lost some money through the failure of Tung Siang-wu at Inkao last winter, but its branches at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin have suffered very little. The reorganisation, indeed, is not to be confined to the branches and agencies in countries having a silver standard, but is to be extended to the Kaisha's agencies throughout the world. The *Asahi* also states that for the above-mentioned reasons the Kaisha did not engage any of the young men who graduated this season from the schools and colleges, a circumstance which caused much consternation among the students. In continuation, the paper says that the reorganisation will be set about in earnest when Mr. Yamamoto, a Director of the Kaisha, who is now liquidating the conditions at Peking and in Manchuria, returns to Tokio, which will be about the middle of the present month.—*Kobe Herald.*

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MEN-OF-WAR ANCHORAGE AT SHANGHAI.

AMERICA'S REQUEST REFUSED.

(By courtesy of the "Shung Po.")

Peking, 11th May.

The United States Government has requested that an area be allotted on the river, at Shanghai, as an anchorage for the warships of the U.S. Navy.

The Waiwupu strenuously opposes the granting of the request.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

(By courtesy of the "Shung Po.")

Peking, 11th May.

The Grand Councillors held a conference on the 9th inst., when it was decided to mint one-tael silver pieces for the currency of China.

THE EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

(By courtesy of the "Shung Po.")

Peking, 11th May.

The Emperor's condition is improving.

The attack of gout, from which His Majesty has been suffering, is not so troublesome.

THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

VICEROY TO LEAD THE TROOPS.

(By courtesy of the "Shung Po.")

Peking, 11th May.

The rebel Sun [Dr. Sun Yet-sen?] attacked and captured the city of Hokow, in Yunnan province.

In yesterday's telegram it was reported that Lau Chun-lam had been appointed to the command of the Government forces; but as that general is some distance off and may be some time in arriving to give battle to the insurgents, a special decree has been issued directing His Excellency Sik Leung, Viceroy of Yunnan, to lead the troops in person. All the arms and ammunition required for the expedition will be supplied from Kiangsu and Hupeh. The money for the disbursements of the troops will be provided by the Board of Revenue.

The edict further commands that the two regiments under Pak Kam-chi and Leung Chi-kong should proceed with all haste to attack the insurgents.

IMPERIALISTS' VICTORY.

(By courtesy of the "Shung Po.")

Peking, 11th May.

On the 9th inst., His Excellency Viceroy Sik Leung, of Yunnan, sent a telegraphic memorial reporting a great victory by the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Imperial Forces against the rebels.

SHIPPING AND MAILES.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Dei An*) 13th inst. 7 a.m.

German (*Prins Heinrich*) 19th inst.

German (*Prins Eduard Friedrich*) 19th inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Shawmut* arrived at Kobe to-day.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Lyle* left Hankow on 10th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on 17th inst. p.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 6.30 a.m. on 11th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. on 12th inst.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

A SHANGHAI MYSTERY.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER, H.M.S.

"KING ALFRED" MISSING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th May, 12.55 p.m.

Mr. Turner, assistant paymaster, H.M.S. *King Alfred*, went ashore at Woosung on the 8th inst. He has since disappeared. No trace of the missing gentleman can be found.

[Continued.]

The Arrest of Prince Eulenberg. London, 10th May. Bail of Mks. 500,000 has been refused.

The Indian Frontier.

General Willcocks, with two Brigades, has been ordered to proceed immediately against the Mohmands, in view of the failure of the Jirgah.

The Suffragettes.

The Suffragettes, with a clanging railway bell, and escorted by a crowd of men, again disturbed Mr. Churchill's open-air meeting. Mr. Churchill appealed to his workmen to permit the meeting to be broken up by roughs, and said that if intolerable tactics continued it would be necessary to meet force with force.

Later.

Election of Mr. Churchill.

The result of the bye-election of Mr. Churchill for Dundee is, Mr. Churchill 7,079 votes against Mr. Baxter (Unionist) 4,370.

Railways in Turkey.

Engineers to survey the ground for the construction of the Uvac-Mitrovitza Railway have started with three squadrons of Turkish cavalry to maintain order.

GYMKHANA NOTES.

The ensuing Gymkhana looks very promising from a racing point of view. A lot of new blood has been entered and several of the cracks are under a cloud (or supposed to be). The improvement in the Dryad stable is very pronounced and it should not be at all surprised to see them carry off the majority of the events. The times for the past ten days are very interesting and may prove instructive to followers of form on paper.

Tuesday, 5th May.

Rubber Tree (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'17 last 32.

Baluchi Chief (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'17 last 32.

Hampstead (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'22 last 34.

Shirkeek (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'22 last 33.

Banksia Rose (H.A.S.) Eglinton (H.R.G.) 1 mile 2'17 last 33.

Wednesday, 6th May.

Homoeca (R.F.C.M.) 1 mile 2'18 last 32.

Astral (F.H.M.) 1 mile 2'14 last 30.

Sofrao Rose (F.H.M.) 1 mile 2'21 last 34.

Thursday, 7th May.

Rubber Tree (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Banksia Rose (H.A.S.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Baluchi Chief (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Eglinton (H.R.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Pine Tree (W.G.C.) 1 mile 2'21 last 32.

Grey Tick (W.G.C.) 1 mile 2'21 last 33.

Tuesday, 12th May.

Baluchi Chief (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Eglinton (H.R.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Shirkeek (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Coombes (West) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Grey Tick last 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Pine Tree (W.G.C.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Seringapatam (W.S.O.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Lockeview (W.G.C.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Seringapatam 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Homoeca (R.V.O.M.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Rubber Tree (G.W.G.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Banksia Rose (H.A.S.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

Chanticleer (G.F.C.M.) 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

H.R.G. last 1 mile 2'21 last 31.

The Opium Question.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

HON. MR. MURRAY STEWART'S QUESTIONS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart will ask the following questions:

1. Is it true that His Majesty's Government has announced in the House of Commons an intention of issuing immediately to the Government of this Colony orders to close all opium houses forthwith?

2. Did the Imperial Government communicate this intention to the Colonial Government before making the announcement? If so, how long before? and why was information of such capital importance to the Colony withheld from members of this Council?

3. Has the Government now any explanation to offer, or any information to impart, on this subject?

THE YAKA LOTTERY.

A SYDNEY VIEW.

The Sydney Evening News says:—It is cabled that the merchants of Hongkong are indignant at the proposal of the Japanese cotton spinners to insert lottery tickets in bales of goods—all for the good of trade. It does not appear whether the protest is due to moral fervour, or the fear of commercial rivalry, but no doubt the latter element has no inconsiderable weight. The unregenerate nature of man—dearly loves a gamble and as China is mostly peopled by those whom Bishop Heber so comprehensively described as "the heathen in his blindness" it is evident that lottery tickets might be profitably used for the purpose of stimulating business. When East meets West, under these circumstances, the West is likely to get much the worst of it. Although Kipling's soldier maintained that "there ain't no ten commandments" east of Suez, yet the Westerners cannot reply effectively and openly to the lottery ticket method, however dearly some of them might like to do so. It is hardly likely that a mere protest would much effect in hindering circulation of the Japanese lottery ticket as a bid for business, but its effectiveness would soon be greatly discounted by the promptitude with which the folk in China would enter into competition. The Japanese cannot teach the Chinese anything about lottery tickets.

DANISH EAST-ASIANIC COMPANY.

The gross earnings of the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, in the year 1907 amounted to 9,173,113 kroner, against 9,904,455 kroner in 1906; the dividends from shares in other Companies totalled up to 347,338 kroner, and 430,346 kroner were brought forward from the previous year's surplus. The write-off is 624,633 kroner, and the dividend is 8 per cent, against 11 per cent. for 1906 and 8 per cent. for each of the two preceding years. After remarking upon the difficulties which all owners had to contend with last year in the way of higher cost of materials and the general increase of expenses, the directors state that in the course of the year a convention was concluded with the Swedish East Asiatic Company with reference to the East Asiatic traffic, and it is also mentioned that the Company has established a monthly steamship service from Copenhagen, Middlesbrough, and Antwerp to the Straits Settlements and Bangkok, with calls at Java by home-coming steamers. At first the Company had in reckoning with the competition of the so-called Java Conference, but was eventually admitted into that combination on friendly terms. This service has greatly increased the volume of the exportation of products from those localities. The Company also maintains a monthly service to the West Indies from Copenhagen, and business was very active last year on that route. It is further mentioned that, in conjunction with the South African Trading Co., the voyages to South Africa and back to Europe have been extended to India. Several outside boats had to be chartered in order to maintain the regularity of the Company's service to Eastern Asia. The five new steamers mentioned in the last report as being under construction were duly delivered last year, and another six besides, for the Malacca coastal service, for which also one more boat has been ordered. Good results were achieved by the Bangkok commercial branch, abundant supplies of timber from the forests being a special feature. The Malacca coastal service worked very satisfactorily, and besides this service the Company has started a mail, passenger, and cargo line on the east side of the Gulf of Siam, subsidised by the Siamese Government. Heavy purchases of products were effected by the Singapore commercial branch, and the laying down of Indian rubber plantations was continued: near Tringau, on the Malacca Coast, a cocoa plantation of 3,000 acres was also laid down. The trade done by the agencies in North China and Siberia was satisfactory. At Colombo the Company participated in the foundation of the Continental Trading Company, the object of which is to increase the import and export trades to and from Ceylon and to protect shipping interests. The branch at St. Thomas supplied 32 steamers with coal. A Portland cement factory has been erected at Norresundby, and work will be commenced there this spring. Further, the report states that some shares in the Tr. Kompagni have been taken up; that the petroleum tanks erected in Copenhagen harbour for foreign account have been acquired by the Company; and that a contract has been concluded for a long term of years for the supply of crude oil from Borneo, to be transported to the Company's boats. The reserve fund amounts to 3,560,000 kroner, and a balance of 418,865 kroner is carried forward to the new account. The capital invested in outside Companies amounts to 4,116,474 kroner, and the book value of the fleet is 10,704,393 kroner.

G.M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.—BUSINESS.

1. Financial minutes. (Nos. 19 to 23.)

2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 7.)

3. Amendment of Basement By-laws.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to extend the provisions of The Liquor Licenses Ordinance 1898 and to provide for the grant of brewery licenses.

First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Evidence Ordinance, 1889.

First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium to China.

First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the registration of chemists and druggists and to regulate the sale of poisons.

Second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903.

C. CLEMENTI,

Clerk of Council.

A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

CHARTERED BANK.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The following, signed by Mr. Cahen Lewis and Mr. T. H. Whitehead, joint managers, is the annual report of the Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, which was submitted to the forty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders on April 15:

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance-sheet and profits and loss account of the Bank for the year ended December 31 last.

These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts of £361,551 14s. 9d., inclusive of £93,399 8s. 6d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent per annum, paid in October last on the old shares, absorbed £52,000, and a further sum of £18,000 has been appropriated to pay a bonus of ten per cent on the salaries of the staff. The amount now available is, therefore, £291,551 14s. 9d., out of which £17,064 4s. 7d. has been appropriated in payment of interest on the new capital to December 31, 1907, and the Directors propose to pay a final dividend on the old shares at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, making fourteen per cent for the whole year, to add £50,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £1,535,000; to add £10,000 to the Officers' Superannuation Fund; to write off Premises Account £25,000; and to carry forward the balance of £19,483 10s. 2d.

It is with deep regret that the Directors have to announce the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Jasper Young.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, of Messrs. Edward Boustead and Co., London, has been elected a Director, and the shareholders are now requested to confirm his election.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, the Directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat, again tender their services.

MOTINY ON JAPANESE SHIP.

CAPTAIN ASSAULTED AT PULAU BUKOM.

Information was received by the police authorities, yesterday morning, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 6th inst., to the effect that a mutiny had occurred on board the Japanese steamer *Fumi Maru*, which was lying at the wharf at Pulau Bukom. It was stated that the Captain had been stabbed and was a prisoner in his cabin.

When this news was received, Mr. E. A. Gardiner, the Chief Police Officer, immediately instructed Captain Dewar and a posse of European police to proceed with all haste to the scene. The harbour department's fast launch *Gweneth* was placed at the disposal of the police and they lost no time in starting.

Captain C. Mori of the *Fumi Maru* was found seeking shelter in the house of a European at Pulau Bukom. He had been assaulted severely. It appears that on Monday night the engine room staff mutinied and struck the Captain. They wanted to return to Japan and this was against the orders of Captain Mori. The Captain's "boy" and the cook and cook's mate went to the assistance of the master and were also assaulted. The Captain escaped ashore.

No resistance was offered to the police when they boarded the vessel. Ten of the engine room staff were placed under arrest and were brought to Singapore. It is probable that they will appear at the police court to-day.

The *Fumi Maru* is a vessel of 2,079 tons and has a crew of 40 men. Her owner is H. Migami. She has a cargo of 1,500 tons of kerosene oil on board and is bound for Saigon. The vessel arrived at the wharf at Pulau Bukom on Sunday from Singapore. She recently arrived here from Fongshan Szebo.

The police authorities communicated with the Japanese Consul yesterday afternoon.

CHINESE MINISTER AT THE VAGABOND CLUB.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister, Lord Li Ching-fong, was the principal guest at the ladies' dinner of the New Vagabond Club at the Criterion Restaurant, on 8th ult. Lady Darling was the hostess, and Mr. Justice Darling presided over a large gathering, which included Mr. Ivan Oen (First Secretary, Chinese Legation).

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured Sir Charles Darling proposed "The Guest of the Evening," and said that as every member of the club had been to China there was no need for him to describe the country. There were no fog in China, but like England, there were too many English there. There was also a large number of missionaries there. All these people were rapidly disappearing under the influence of opium, but as the use of that drug was about to be prohibited it was probable that the English in China would vastly increase. Members of that club called themselves vagabonds, and he knew that many of them were people who had no prejudice in favour of one place more than another, they would drink with enthusiasm the health of the representative of China. (Cheers.)

The Chinese Minister, in reply, said that he understood that the object of the club was to introduce visiting authors to the world. At one time authors were not regarded with favour in England because they were so fond of the sup. (laughter)—but now they were as prominent in the social world as in the world of letters. In China they had great respect for authors. He (the Chinese Minister) suggested that the club should extend its vagabondage and try to draw all the nations of the world together. When that time came there would be nothing in the world but universal peace, and with the progress of peace literature and the arts could be fully developed. (Cheers.) An extensive banquet followed.

SEIPMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

BRUNN V. THE KING (ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE OPIUM FARMER).

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, (present—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robertson, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Collins) this case was decided on and left. It was a petition for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements of Dec. 19 last.

The petitioner, Captain Bruhn, master of the North German Lloyd steamship *Devonport*, was, on July 19 last, convicted at a Singapore police court, and fined \$2,000 for importing chandu. That conviction was affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements. The principal points sought to be raised on the petition were:—(a) What constitutes "the use of a ship for the importation of opium or chandu" within the meaning of that section, so as to render the master liable; and (b) how far evidence that opium or chandu has been found on board compels the Court to convict the master, when the master and owners are ignorant of its existence on board and are proved to have taken every reasonable precaution against its being there?

Mr. Danckwerts, in supporting the petition, said, after the vessel had left Swatow she was twice searched by the officers of the ship and no opium or chandu was discovered. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company were very strict in the observance of the regulations as to opium, especially as their vessels trading in the Far East had in part Chinese crews and carried Chinese passengers.

At Singapore the opium farmer received permission to search the ship but found nothing. Next day a second search was made, and in a lifeboat, hanging over the side of the vessel, a quantity of chandu was found under a seat plank, which had to be unscrewed to discover it. There was no proof that the chandu was not deposited in the lifeboat while the vessel was in the harbour, and it was somewhat remarkable that those conducting the second search went straight to the lifeboat and made the discovery immediately. The master and officers were entirely innocent of any knowledge that the chandu was there or of how it got there. It was too much to say that because some unauthorized person "on board chose to secrete or to have under his control an amount of opium in excess of the infinitesimal amount permitted to the Chinese sailors and passengers between port and port, the master was liable to heavy fine. The questions of law involved in the case were of great general interest to the shipping community in the Far East.

The Lord Chancellor said their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that special leave to appeal should be granted on the usual conditions.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The *N. C. D. News* of 6th inst. says:—The second day of the Spring Meeting was also attended by delightful weather. It was slightly hotter in the sun than on Monday, but a soft breeze from the south kept away all traces of haze during the afternoon and made promising pleasant and in the pavilions it was temperate. Across the course the vista was particularly clear and it scarcely needed the aid of glasses to follow the varying fortunes of one's choices. During the forenoon the attendance was poor; this was due, probably, to the necessities of mail day. Hitherto the exigencies of business have not been in active conflict with our semi-annual gala; but the unforeseen change in the date of the Siberian mail's dispatch, at a late date, was responsible. After fifteen the enclosure was crowded and during the intervals between races the lawn presented a very gay, pretty and continually changing picture. Many charming costumes were in evidence, although the varieties of colour and effect were not so marked as is customary at the Spring Races. The Band as usual gave inspiring selections of music, and with the added set of popular victories and dined records the meeting is becoming one that ought to be memorable.

The track had lost its under-cushion and was fast and fiery. Nearly all the races were well contested, but no surprise occurred with the exception of Farnham's win in the Derby. Exceptional performances were shown, however, by Heatfield and Temeraire. The former lowered the record for the Race Club Cup five and three-tenths seconds by running the two miles in 4.66 1/2. In that race, it appeared that Moriaki was out-of-hand, and his lead made the good judgment shown by Heatfield's rider the more noticeable. Temeraire in the Scurry Stakes cut off a fifth from the seven furlong distance. Of the new ponies Giesler's name stood out prominently, and only his left at the post and unable to win through the rack on the first day Giesler was a disappointment, but yesterday he gave two performances that place him among the first four favourites for the Champions to-day.

Brocton was a gallant performance, although the 4th. allowance ought to be responsible for the distance separating them at the winning post. Silli, Moriaki was not pushed, and Brocton's mission, no doubt, was to keep the Champions field clear. In this connection, however, last Shanghai Stakes ought not to be forgotten as an index of varying form. Sokol ran splendidly in the second and ninth races. In the former, perhaps, he made his run a little late; but he ought to reach victory to-day.

It is interesting to note concerning the records that every one in the history of Shanghai racing has been established at Spring meetings. This is said to be due to fast tracks; not to the condition of ponies at the end of Shanghai summer. Notwithstanding the supposed shortage of ready money, support was abundant in all the betting books and there is every prospect of a record sum being at the disposal of the lucky drawer of the Champions (Tons) yesterday, for several names appeared more than on the lottery records.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 16th May, 1908, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

Discussing the Silver Question the *British Trade Journal* remarks that scarcely a day passes without some variation in the market price of bar silver, and not infrequently the fluctuations are violent. This state of things may suit the big banks and exchange dealers who are able to some extent to anticipate the movements, if indeed they are not frequently responsible for them, but it is demoralizing to regular trade, rendered difficult enough as it is by the changing conditions prevalent in the Far East.

The fact is, for the last ten or fifteen years, silver has had no friends, and while natural conditions of supply and demand have prevented it sinking to the level of the base metals, as was so freely predicted, the next best thing apparently is to discredit it by rendering it unreliable as a medium of exchange.

The steady rise that culminated in the latter half of last year was both resisted and resented, in marked contrast to all other metals, in which speculation for the rise was carried to excess. True, as a consequence, silver has not had so far to fall, there was no bull account of any magnitude to liquidate, though the bears went promptly to work the moment the turning point seemed to have been reached. They were encouraged by the cessation of demand from India, which, during several years of prosperity induced by abundant crops and high prices, specially of raw materials like cotton and jute, has absorbed altogether uncalculated quantities of the white metal. With the cloud of famine once more overshadowing the land, and the sharp fall in value of exportable products, a pause has been necessitated, and the pressure of demand relieved.

There are pessimists who contend there will be no recovery, and that the future course of prices is to be steadily downward, with only occasional and slight reactions. They base their belief to some extent on the promised output of the new mines in the Cobalt district of Canada, but the value of these is still problematical, and, though talked about for a long time, there has been no tangible evidence yet of that overwhelming supply that is to swamp the world. On the other hand, production elsewhere has been stagnant for a number of years, and though at the time of the American crisis in 1893 this was considerably in excess of real requirements, the latter have steadily increased, despite all the schemes of demonetization that have been adopted. It is one thing to place silver officially outside the pale of legal money, and quite another to abolish its use for that purpose. The United States were supposed to have done with it when the Sherman Act was repealed. For some time they have been coining it at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per annum, to meet the pressing demands of the public for small coinage. Japan, Mexico, and the Philippines have in succession discarded it, only to discover that the more highly favoured gold is quite useless as money. These countries having established a coinage on the supposition that silver will never again rise above the equivalent of 32d. per ounce, ran serious risk of having their metallic money swept away altogether, when quite recently that figure was reached. But just as efforts in the past to stem a natural decline by artificial remedies and legislative treatment utterly failed, so it will prove equally futile to resist an upward movement brought about by legitimate expansion of trade and coinage. As with its thousand millions of people, will eventually have more to say on the matter than all the economists and statesmen of Europe and America.

Intimations.

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EASY TERMS.

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WHY BE DULL?

Caruso to thrill you.

Scotti to exult you.

Plançon to astound you.

Melba to enrapture you.

Patti to delight you.

Tetrazini to charm you.

Harry Lauder to amuse you.

Dan Leno to humour you.

Gus Elen to beguile you.

Geo. Robey to entertain you.

Will Evans to enliven you.

Souza's Band to rouse you.

10,000 Records to choose from. Call and hear them at the

ROBINSON PIANO Co., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, 12th May, 1908.

[35]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.

